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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Band will play at the Hotel, and Saturday on Emma Square.

Jurors can obtain their jury fees by calling at the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, between 9 and 12, on Saturday.

The bark D. C. Murray is not considered due from San Francisco till after the first of May. She is only thirty-four days away.

The bark Sparrowhawk will leave for Melbourne on Saturday or Monday, affording an opportunity to send a mail to the colonies.

On the first page will be found a communication relating to Hawaiian sanitary matters. And on the fourth page is a very interesting account of Prof. Agassiz's museum at Cambridge.

Mr. Demore, the Eleonist, took passage in the steamer for Maui, intending to give one or two of his popular entertainments on that island. He purposes leaving in the Nebraska for San Francisco.

Nearly all our whalers, after leaving this port, call at Koloa and Waimea, where they purchase fresh meat, potatoes, and other fresh produce. At Koloa, last Friday, there were three, and at Waimea, two whalers trading.

A letter, probably of importance, for John W. Evans, from T. J. Crowley, Attorney at Law, San Francisco, is lying at the Post-office. There are also three letters from San Francisco, for Albert W. Neitz. These parties may be residing somewhere in the Kingdom.

Some 200 passengers, among whom was the Governor of Hawaii, who goes up to Kona, to spend a few weeks. The band played at the wharf on the departure of the vessel, to the delight of the crowds on board and ashore.

PLANTED ANCHOR.—A bucket floated ashore at Hauula, on the windward side of Oahu, on the 14th inst., containing native clothing, etc. It is supposed to have come from the boat which was capsized between Maui and Lahaina, a week previous—and if so, must have drifted 80 or 100 miles in the interval.

The trip of the steamer to and around Kauai, was a very satisfactory one. She left here at 4 P. M., on Wednesday last, and made the run to Honolulu, anchoring, 120 miles, in thirteen and a half hours, or about nine miles an hour. On her return, she made the passage from Niihau to Honolulu in twelve hours—about the same speed as on the trip down.

STEAMER NEBRASKA.—If this vessel makes her usual trip down to Napier, in New Zealand, she will not be here till May 2. But as the Colonial Government has ceased to pay a subsidy to the steamer of the line, Captain Harding may not think it worth while to prolong his stay there, and may return as soon as he can, and recede at Auckland.

In the latter event, the Nebraska will arrive here about one week earlier than the date named above. Her chances, however, are in favor of her being here in her usual time, May 2, to leave again on the 5th or 6th.

Since the obtaining by Mr. Culp of his patent for the new process of curing and manufacturing tobacco, inquiries are pouring in from all portions of the country in regard to tobacco culture in California, and the nature of his process. The two companies to which Mr. Culp has assigned his letters patent, have issued a circular, embodying the principal features necessary to be known in regard to the advantages of California as a tobacco growing State, from which the following is condensed by the *Gilroy Advocate*:

The climate is especially adapted to the growth as well as to the manufacture of tobacco. The rain falling during the winter and spring thoroughly saturates the ground and leaves moisture enough to complete the growth of the plant, while the summer and fall weather is warm and dry, and no rainfall ever interferes with the curing or curing of the crop. Snow never falls in the valleys, the ground is never frozen, and in Santa Clara Valley (a fair average of the climate of the State) the last frost in the spring, injurious to the plant, comes before the 15th day of April, and the first one in the fall seldom comes before the 15th day of November, thus leaving seven months in the year certainly free from the enemy of the tobacco grower, while frequently seasons are so mild that plants will grow all the year. The frosts that come do not interfere with planting the seed at any time during the winter, the slightest covering over the beds affording ample protection against its attacks. This year, the two companies had more than half their beds sown in January. The presence and warmth of our summer and fall atmosphere greatly facilitate the curing of the plant, and a certain crop, and one uniform as to quality, is assured one year with another.

The soil in the State is almost virgin, and we have hundreds of thousands of acres of choice tobacco lands untouched by the plow, which are not excelled in any part of the world for richness and fertility. Mr. Culp has grown tobacco in one field in Gilroy Valley for twelve successive years, during which time he used no manures, never failed in obtaining a fine crop—the last one as abundant and of as fine quality as the first—and the field is apparently as productive to-day as when the plow first turned it over: and it is but a fair sample of our bottom lands and alluvial soil. Another generation will occupy our place before the choice lands of the State will require manures. Of Havana tobacco 1,500 pounds per acre is an average year's production. The plants produce three crops during a season; the suckers shoot up from the roots as soon as the stalk is cut, which rapidly matures into nearly as fine plants as the originals. The rapidity of the growth of this species of tobacco is marvelous. Last year, on Mr. Culp's ranch, in twenty-six days from the time the plants were set out they attained a height of five feet, had matured, and were being cut and placed in the curing-house. Of the other species of tobacco, 2,500 pounds per acre is an average yield, and favored localities will produce a much larger yield.

The yellow jacket is the faithful ally of the tobacco grower in Santa Clara Valley, and we believe, throughout the State, and he is careful to exterminate the plants for tobacco worms which he immediately kills when found that scarcely one escapes his vigilance; and Mr. Culp, in fifteen years experience in growing tobacco in this valley, has never expended a dollar for labor to destroy the worm. Thus it will be seen that a much larger yield of tobacco can be obtained in this State than elsewhere, and that the cost of manure and killing the tobacco worm—the two heaviest charges to tobacco-growers have to meet in other States—here do not enter in the expense account at all.

The Havens, as well as the Connecticut seed leaf, Orinoco and Florida tobacco, produced by Mr. Culp, we claim, are superior to any produced elsewhere, and in this opinion we are sustained by the best judges of tobacco rearing in the State.

It is rumored that the Spanish Government has issued a decree abolishing slavery in Cuba. The slaveholders are agitated on the subject.

The terms of peace proposed to the Modocs are an unconditional surrender as prisoners of war, and entire amnesty for the past, the men and women to be protected and removed to Angel Island, and there fed and clothed until a permanent home is selected in the north, where they are to be fed and clothed until they can take care of themselves.

Remains are current of the purchase of the Franklin Telegraph Company by the American Cable Telegraph Company. It is also stated that there is a combination of organizations with a view to connecting with the American Cable Telegraph Company for the purpose of lowering cable rates.

Late Telegrams.

Edwin Forrest's estate is inventoried at \$200,000. Madrid dispatches speak of a ministerial crisis as probable.

The English Cabinet refuse to recognize the Spanish Republic.

Private dispatches announce the death of Bishop Melville, at Florence, Italy.

A new cable is about to be laid between Plymouth, England, and Rio de Janeiro, New Hampshire.

No less than twenty steamships are now in the course of construction at Glasgow, on the Clyde.

The Chinese gambling establishments of San Francisco yield \$25,000 annually to the city treasury.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives rejected the Woman Suffrage resolve by a vote of 143 to 88.

New Jersey has appropriated \$10,000 to procure statues of Stockton and Kearney for the Hall of Congress.

The iron steamship Colima, for the Pacific Mail Steamship line, was launched successfully at Chester, March 6.

Berlin's clock jeweler is nearly eighty years of age, worth a million, and lives in a shanty beyond Charlottenburg, a suburb of the city.

A bill has been introduced in the British House of Commons to the effect that no treaty shall be negotiated or concluded without the assent of both Houses of Parliament.

Several French Bishops are urging the Pope to protest against the actions of the Italian Government, and then, seeking asylum elsewhere, to "leave Rome to its fate."

Vienna has thirteen daily papers, which some think the ablest journals published in the German language. Their aggregate value is estimated at nearly three million dollars.

J. S. Hopkins, of Baltimore, has given \$20,000 for the erection and support of a hospital for orphans.

The German Geographical Societies are organizing for an expedition to Western Africa.

Cuban General Rabadela, recently captured by the Spanish troops, was executed on the morning of the 5th ult. at Puerto Principe.

The German papers publish severe strictures on President Roosevelt's inaugural message, and regard it as insulting to monarchical Governments.

Religious troubles are becoming frequent in Mexico on account of the operation of the liberalizing law in regard to religious worship, under which law Protestantism is making rapid progress.

The phenomenon of a shower of quail is reported to have taken place recently at San Ignacio, Mexico. The inhabitants gathered enough of the mysterious fowl to preserve and exhibit.

President Grant is reported as saying that he looks for favorable results from the Panama Bay enterprise, and believes that San Domingo may eventually be acquired by the United States by an expenditure of \$10,000,000, or \$15,000,000.

The steamer St. Petersburg, from China for Liverpool, put into St. George, Bermuda, for fuel. On leaving the harbor she was wrecked. Her cargo of tea was valued at \$2,500,000.

The engineers on the St. Louis and Northern Railroad are on a strike. Others have been employed in their places and they are tapping water-tanks and throwing trains off the track. The military have been called out to restore order.

Large numbers of cattle are perishing in Nevada, and the first of the stock raised here last year were lost. There is no hay in the country, and the cattle are too poor to be driven to a more favorable locality.

The people of New Hampshire on March 11th, failed to elect a Governor. The Legislature is, however, Republican, and as the election will be carried there, the Radical candidate, will doubtless be chosen. All three of the Democratic candidates for Congress are elected, as was the case two years ago.

The United States and the Abolishment of Slavery in Porto Rico.

The question of slavery in the Spanish Colonies in the West Indies, has for several years been a matter of diplomatic correspondence between the Government at Washington and Madrid. The flatterer result in the case of the emancipation in Cuba was desired for Porto Rico. Through the usual means of communication the Spanish Government was apprised of the views of the United States on the subject last November. The steps taken for the establishment of the municipal Government of Spain in Porto Rico, with such modifications as might be indispensable. In conformity with this free trade Councils and officers were to be chosen. The law establishing a Provisional Assembly was to be put into full and exact execution. The Act previously had remained inoperative for lack of laws for the emancipation of slaves to be abolished in Porto Rico. The reforms were but the fulfillment of pledges made by the Radical party to public opinion in Spain. The question of slavery was at that time decided as to the principle, but the dispute arose whether emancipation should be immediate or gradual. To settle this it was necessary to submit a bill to the Spanish Cortes and await their action. The dispatch of Minister Suckles, therefore, indicates a favorable disposition of the Spanish republic to carry out the promises of the Kingdom, and a decision has been given in favor of immediate emancipation. In July, 1872, the number of slaves in Porto Rico was as follows: Males under twelve years, 3,499; from twelve to sixty years, 12,053; females, under twelve years, 3,449; from twelve to sixty years, 11,455; making a total of 20,456 males and females, an aggregate of 31,004, while the population of the island for 1869 and 1870 was 246,437, and the number of free colored for the same year was 207,222.

The Spanish Government, at the instance of the United States, passed a law in July, 1870, providing for a gradual emancipation of slaves in the West Indian colonies. The law, however, remained some time unexecuted. In a dispatch dated October 20th, 1872, from the Secretary of State to Mr. Suckles, the dictatorial action of the Spanish Government was commented upon severely, the Spanish Government was reminded that the insurrection in Cuba had then lasted four years, and that all attempts to suppress it so far had been futile, that up to that time it had cost more than 100,000 lives, and an incalculable amount of property. It was declared that the insurrection with that island had compelled us to take a more interest in its peaceful and orderly condition, without which there could not be prosperity. The determined policy of the United States, judiciously presented, at length conduced to a more favorable application of the law of 1870. Extending the same humane wishes to Porto Rico has effected an even more flattering prospect there. This action in the Spanish Congress is considered to lead to a more liberal administration of the government of the Spanish colonies, so near our own southern borders, and with whom we have such close commercial and mercantile relations.—*American paper.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lost.

C. S. BARTOW'S Check on Bishop & Co., No. 384, dated April 14, 1873, for \$100.00, is hereby notified to be void, and the holder is requested to present it for payment at the said check, as it has been stopped at the Bank. Honolulu, April 15, 1873. 430-21

Disolution of Co-Partnership.

THE FIRM OF REED & RICHARDSON, of Honolulu, has been dissolved, and all liabilities of the late firm will be settled by W. H. Reed, who is also authorized to collect accounts due the same. W. H. REED, CHAS. E. RICHARDSON. Honolulu, March 24, 1873. 430-19

Notice.

J. O. CARTER, Esq., is authorized, by a Letter of Attorney, to act for me in business matters during my absence from the Kingdom. S. D. DRAKE. Honolulu, 9th April, 1873. 13-41

Auction Sales.

By E. P. ADAMS.

THIS DAY.

Regular Sale!

WEDNESDAY, : : : APRIL 23d.

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. AT ROOMS.

Heavy Denims, Brown & White Cottons

Fancy Merinos, Brown Drill, Molekin, Fancy Prints, Underclothes, Pinafores, Silk Hosiery, Charcoal Irons, Blankets, Flannel Shirts, Turkish Towels, Hair Oil, Socks, White Thread, Linen Thread, Wrapping Paper.

Downer's Kerosene Oil, White Sugar, S